

SPORTS

FOR THE 12th TIME!

After a four-year break, the Soviet hockey team has captured the world title. Trained by Vyacheslav Soloviyov and Yuryevy Pashin, who are five-time world champions, the Soviet team won first place in the elimination round and, on Sunday, outplayed the Swedes who won the two previous championships.

The decisive game took place at the Vallo Hovin artificial ice field in Oslo and lasted 120 minutes. After a 3-3 draw the teams were given another 30 minutes to play the title out. The Soviet players did as befit the champions and won 5-1.

Two goals went from Mikhailov Alexander Tsyganov, and Sergei Lomonov of Krasnoyarsk, Nikolai Puzdnikov of Khabarovsk and Alexander Rychagov of Gorky contributed one goal each.



USSR and Norway in action.

EUROPE NAMES GRANDS

(Continued from page 1)

took the first place by beating USSR Vladimir Koltin. Pole Grzegorz Filipowski was quite happy to be third in this good and close competition. Last year's champion Alexander Fatsyev did not take part because of an injury.

The women's singles were dominated by Katerina Witt of the GDR who was keenly challenged by Kira Ivanova of the USSR. Anna Kondrashova did rather modestly and far below her capabilities. She left all the medals untouched. Claudia Lohamer of the FRG placed third.

In the pairs Soviet competitors, each with a unique ally, took all the three medals. Like last year, the best were Yelena Yelove and Oleg Vasiliev of Leningrad.

Pellow Leningraders Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov, this year's national champions and bronze winners in the last Olympics, were second. They showed considerable skill and elegance.

The bronze went to Voronika Pershina and Mariat Akberov, and this marks the first success of their renowned coach Irina Rodina.

The programme concluded with dancers' competitions. Natalya Batyaganova and Andrei Buki of the USSR outdanced them all. Their Carmen-Suite to music by Bizet-Schubert was so bright and emotionally charged that it conquered the audience. The dance took several months to polish and a pain-

staking effort from coach Tatyana Taisova, choreographer Svetlana Alexeyeva and noted dancers Irina Gubarovskaya and Stanislav Shleker who worked with them.

Since the spring of 1977 Natalya and Andrei have danced together bringing much pleasure to their fans and ice-dancing enthusiasts. This time their artistic work won seven highest assessments from the referees and only two 5.9 marks. Two years ago they already won the European gold — so now this is their second such win.

Maria Klimova and Sergei Ponomarev have been dancing rather rapidly their way through the international dancing elite by becoming Olympic prize-winners and now European bronze duet. At the Olympics they danced to music by Kalma, in Göteborg, Merino and Sergei, now husband and wife, showed a composition of four dances culminated in the famous Campanella tango. Brilliant Lyudmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov used to dance it too.

In the final the trophies were also challenged by Karen Barher and Nicky Slater of Great Britain and Petra Born and Rainer Schönborn of West Germany.

In the absence of Olympic and many-time world champions Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Karen Barher and Nicky Slater have become the leading British pair. They were ahead of the West Germans until their

ice composition and then unhappily slipped to fourth place. Petra Born and Rainer Schönborn who appeared at European championships only in 1981, winning very modest 16th place, regarded their third place at Göteborg as a sensation.

The Soviet team has tried several newcomers to big-time sport, including Natalya Lebedeva from Sverdlovsk coached by Igor Krasnolobov, Viktor Petrov from Odessa coached by Galina Zuyevskaya, Lyudmila Pakhomova decided to take a duel from Natalya Anpenko and Gennadiy Srebnitsky only three years ago. Last year in London they were second, later they won a prize at the Golden Proussie in Yugoslavia, and in 1983 a bronze medal at Canada Skates. This year they also were rather successful by winning fifth place.

Natalya Lebedeva did something next to impossible by becoming sixth altogether despite the fact that this was her first European championship. Viktor Petrov was also sixth, a good achievement for last year's junior team competitor. He could have done even better were it not for his seriousness during his free programme.

We are very glad to emphasize that the majority of the Göteborg winners have been "discovered" by the big-time sport at the "Moscow News" sponsored competitions.

This year's next major event is the world championship which will take place from March 4-10 in Tokyo.

THIRD VICTORY FOR CHALLENGER

Gari Kasperov who is currently challenging the world chess crown won in the 48th game against Anatoly Karpov, thus narrowing the gap between them to only two points in the longest ever series. The world champion, however, still leads 5-3.

For the fourth time in this series what is known as the Russian game was chosen. The three previous occasions ended in a draw. This time Kasperov playing White already had brought a strong pressure to bear in the middle of the game

on the Black King, and the champion had to sacrifice a pawn.

The game was adjourned till the next day, and after resumption the challenger won another pawn. Karpov persisted rather inventively in defending his position offering a very cunning sacrifice of a rook. But Kasperov realized the trap and refused the sacrificed rook, depriving Karpov of his last chance to end the game in a draw.

Viktor BARN, chess observer



The third friendly meet took place in Moscow between Soviet and American free style wrestlers. The Soviet team won 9-1.

Photo by Sergei Prossier

FRIENDSHIP CUP: TWO WINS

Brothers Nikolai and Igor Bolshikh won the individual event and the USSR team topped the standings at the first stage of the Friendship Cup rally which took place in Estonia.

YOUNG SPARTAK PLAYERS DO WELL IN ITALY

The Moscow Spartak junior team has won its second game in an international tournament in Italy. Playing in Viareggio against Italian Milano they scored a goal and conceded none.

This enabled them to enter quarterfinals of the tournament. In the first round they defeated Yugoslav Sremski. In addition to Spartak of the 16 competitors, only Italian Fiorentina and Genova lost to games and have four points each to their credit.

SHIGERU SO WINS TOKYO MARATHON

Shigeru So, of Japan, has won the traditional Tokyo marathon clocking 2 hr 10 min 32 sec. Valentin Starikov of the USSR was sixth (2:13:29). Among the best ten were two more Soviet athletes: Pyotr Saltykov (2:13:51) and Yuri Starikov (2:16:52).

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FOR NORTHERN EUROPE AS NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE

The Soviet Union is prepared to act as a guarantor of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the North of Europe and to examine the question of taking certain substantial measures with respect to its own territory adjacent in the zone to promote its nuclear free status.

This was declared by Konstantin Chernenko in his reply to an appeal from the North European public organization "Treaty Now".

Among other things, the reply states, the USSR would be ready to discuss with interested parties the question of extending a nuclear-weapon-free status to the Baltic Sea. The Soviet Union does not insist on pre-conditions such as a positive attitude to the nuclear-weapon-free zone on the part of the Western powers. Although, certainly, the significance of the creation of such a zone for all the parties would be

more complete should similar obligations be undertaken by NATO.

The organization "Treaty Now" unites broad public and political circles in the North European countries, and it consistently comes out against the race in nuclear armaments and in favour of strengthening peace, stability and international cooperation in this region. Giving a positive assessment in their letter of the well-known Soviet position on the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the European North, the leaders of "Treaty Now" requested to know from the Soviet leader how the Soviet Union could exercise its positive influence on the translation of this idea into reality.

Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his reply that the USSR could positively influence the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the North of Europe. He reminded the "Treaty Now" leaders that

the Soviet Union had repeatedly stated it would never use nuclear weapons against the states which neither produce, nor acquire, nor have such weapons on their territories. Specifically, the USSR is ready to undertake not to use nuclear weapons against those North-European states which will become parties to a nuclear-weapon-free zone, that is renounce production, acquisition and deployment of nuclear weapons on their territories. Such a guarantee could be effected either through a multilateral agreement with the participation of the USSR, or by means of bilateral agreements with each of the countries involved.

The creation of such a zone in the European North would open up new possibilities for strengthening trust and reducing tension in Europe and the world as a whole, noted Konstantin Chernenko.



Photo Japan Press-TASS

Lebanon: aggressors leave Said

Beirut. The first sign of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon is completed. Scores of thousands of Lebanese civilians came to the streets to welcome the country's President Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Rachid Karamé and members of the Lebanese Government.

Praising the role of the resistance movement in liberating the south of this country, the president said that Said became a symbol of Lebanon's struggle. He urged the people of south

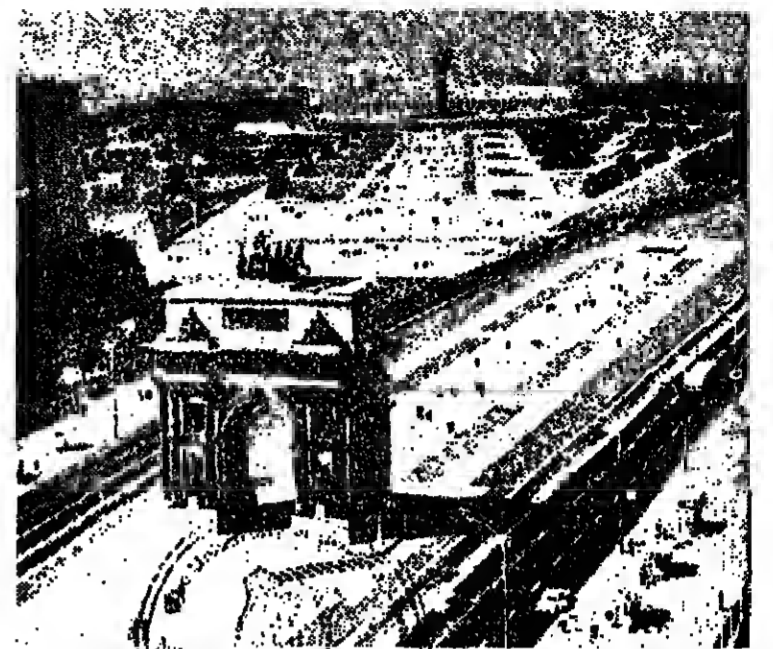
Lebanon to continue the struggle until the entire country was freed from the Israeli aggressors. Defence minister Adel Cassayra stressed he ordered the regular army to open fire on the invaders if they tried to return to liberated areas.

Normal life has come to Said. The operation has resumed of the airport, which during the occupation was repeatedly closed by the invaders and was factually non-operational.

Nyerere criticizes USA and South Africa

Dar es Salaam. The administration of the United States of America and the racist regime in the South African Republic suddenly do not want to implement Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on Namibia, and in every way hinder decolonization of that territory illegally occupied by the South African military. This was de-

clared by the Chairman of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere. Speaking before the heads of diplomatic representation, he expressed serious alarm in connection with reports that Pretoria has considerably increased the number of its troops in the south. (Continued on page 2)



The Arc of Triumph marking the victory in the Patriotic War of 1912 with the overall view of the memorial being erected behind. The Monument "The Banner of Victory"

VICTORY MONUMENT

A Monument of Victory is being erected on the Poklonnyy Hill in the west of the Soviet capital. Journalists were familiarized with this project at a press conference in Moscow by the leader of the team of designers, First Secretary of the Board of the USSR Architects Union Anatoly Polyansky.

Arranged along the sides of the central alley leading to the Palace of Victory are architectural and sculptural compositions representing peculiar landmarks in each year of the war — main battles and the hero cities. The alley is decorated with a cascade of fountains — 1,418 powerful jets of water or, to be exact, pillars, symbolizing tensions on each day of the war.

The main point of the complex is the Square of Victors. Its main symbol is the Banner of Victory, which billows over the victorious people. The 72-metre monument is made of red granite. It represents a soldier, a peasant woman, a worker, a pilot, a seaman, a female soldier, a guerrilla fighter standing beneath a red flag. The monument towers against the background of the white-marbled Palace of Victory with a golden cupola resembling the rising sun. Standing before the Palace are eight multi-figure sculptural compositions.



Stored in the Hall of Glory of the Palace is the Banner of Victory encased in a crystal cup. In general, the Palace of Victory is conceived as a museum of unique exhibits. But, apart from bona fide war time testimonials collected here will be various works of fine arts, and six dioramas will tell about the main battles of the war.

All the work of preparation has today been completed on the Poklonnyy Hill. Files have been driven into the foundation of the monument. The main construction work is unfolding, and roads are being erected. Donations towards the fund for the erection of this majestic monument are coming from all parts of the country.

FIDEL CASTRO: SOCIAL CHANGES IN LATIN AMERICA INEVITABLE

Havana. Our relations with the Soviet Union are as splendid and solid as ever, the Chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, said in a recent interview with the American television company PBS. Relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries is a question of our sovereignty and principles. We do not intend to discuss them with the United States.

F. Castro subjected to sharp criticism allegations by Washington strategists of the so-called Cuba's "subversive activities" in Latin America and of "export of revolution" into the region. The cases of the revolution, noted F. Castro, are to be looked for in the socio-economic conditions in which the people live. This means that Cuba cannot "export revolutions", nor the United States contain them. It is the United States which is trying to preserve in the countries of the Western Hemisphere the unjust socio-political system which has

brought them hunger, diseases, and backwardness. Social changes in these countries are inevitable regardless of whether they are to the liking of the United States, or not, he emphasized.

FACTS and EVENTS

At the UN Headquarters a special committee has begun preparing for investigations into the activities of international corporations in the south of Africa. The investigations seek an end to the shameful apartheid system and independence for Namibia.

There have been armed clashes in the area of Kashmir between Indian border guards and a group of separatists who created the control line separating the part of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan. Three of the aggressors were killed during the shooting.



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MN INFORMATION

THE WORLD

GREECE: NO MORE MANOEUVRES

Athens. Greece has demanded that NATO no longer hold military exercises in the area of the Aegean Sea. This demand was made by the Deputy National Defence Minister of Greece, Antonios Drosos, in a speech before journalists. He said that demand was made to the American Supreme NATO Allied Commander for Southern Europe, Admiral W. Small, during his recent visit to Athens and had also been communicated in written form to the Su-

preme Allied Command for Southern Europe in Naples. A. Drosos said again that Greece will not take part in NATO military exercises while the problems which have arisen in relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have not been resolved. Greece will not participate in the forthcoming manoeuvres scheduled between February 20 and March 13.

WHO OPPOSES THE CREATION OF 'CONSTRUCTIVE ATMOSPHERE'

Hanoi. A representative of the Vietnamese foreign ministry has issued a statement on the occasion of ASEAN foreign ministers which recently ended in Bangkok. The communiqué on the results of the meeting, according to the statement, reiterates known demands for attacks on Vietnam and disorients the goodwill existing among the three countries of Indochina. Moreover, the communiqué urges the West and China to increase military aid to the Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionary groups. Such opposition only serves to further increase confrontation in South-East Asia.

Vietnam. Laos and Kampuchea, stresses the Vietnamese foreign ministry statement, consistently work towards a dialogue in the region. Yet their initiative is blocked by the hostile position and actions of China and Thailand. In such a situation the demand to "create a constructive atmosphere" made to Vietnam by the ASEAN nations does, in fact, mean an attempt to make the states of Indochina accept the position of China and Thailand as a preliminary condition for talks. Such a demand is absolutely unjustified and is the main obstacle on the road to political settlement.

Nyerere criticizes USA and South Africa

(Continued from page 1)
ern parts of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) seized in the course of direct aggression against the PRA.

The authorities in the South African Republic, stressed J. Nyerere, do not fulfil the obligations they have undertaken in relation to the People's Re-



Snake-charmer.

Drawing by Yu. Ivonov

Scargill says be firm

London. As appeal to the workers of the British coal industry to manifest firmness and resolve in the face of continuing attempts by the Conservative government to strangle the national strike of miners has been made by Chairman of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain Arthur Scargill. The Tories, he stressed, in a statement published in the "Morning Star", seek to put pressure to bear on the working people, to introduce a split in their ranks and in the long run to close down the mines under the pretext of their "non-profitability". The trade union leader

pointed out that the National Coal Board and the government standing behind it deliberately foil the possibilities to negotiate the strike on a just and constructive foundation. The press reports that the National Coal Board has also declined the mediation efforts made by the leadership of the British Trades Union Congress towards resumption of the talks. In view of the emerging situation, the Executive of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain has adopted a decision to convene this week an emergency conference which will discuss the problems linked with the strike.

FOR PEACE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Cairo. The United States of America has converted the Indian Ocean located several thousand kilometres from its territory into a huge arsenal under the pretext of "protection of its vital interests" in this region of the globe. This is said in a statement distributed here by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on the occasion of a Week held here in support of actions for the conversion of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a zone of peace.

Great alarm among the peoples in the region and among the peace loving public in all the countries, the document stresses, has been caused by the aggressive preparations which have become intensified over the recent years by American imperialism. In the basin of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf the Pentagon has deployed thirty military bases, sixty warships and 220 thousand troops from the rapid deployment force.

At the naval base on the island of Diego Garcia under ground storages have been mounted for preservation of nuclear warheads and chemical weapons, along with ammunition dumps and a satellite-tracking station.

The aggressive plans by the United States in the basin of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, says the AAPSO statement, are part and parcel of the global imperialist conspiracy whose aim is to suppress the national liberation movement of the people.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The Director of the Institute of Foreign Trade of Mexico Manuel Armendariz has again in favour of more cooperation between Mexico and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. He was speaking of a seminar "Trade and Economic Relations With the Socialist Countries of Europe", held as part of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

© The well-known Washington lawyer Mark Lane, the author of books and surveys about the "crimes of the century" has reported about the plans of launching the nationwide campaign to attract the attention of the American public to the role of the CIA in the assassination of John Kennedy.

Joint platform for left forces in Mexico

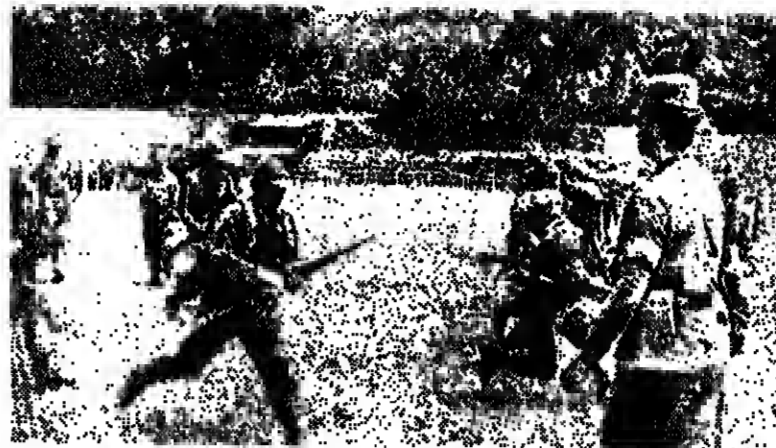
Mexico. Mexican left forces have made an important step towards unity. Leaders of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the Socialist Party of the Mexican People and the Left Communist Party of the Mexican People and the Socialist Movement have drawn up a joint platform for campaigning in the July elections to the Congress Chamber of Deputies.

This programme, which was read out at a press conference here, stresses the country's democratic development should stop reaction surplus power. The joint platform of the five left parties describes the measures, which they believe, will help defend the independence and sovereignty of Mexico, ensure the continuation of the democratic course, overcome the financial-economic crisis and improve the conditions of the working people.

THE WORLD

The USA is making the situation in Central America more volatile. Headlines have become a military base used by the Americans against national liberation movements in the region. Special attention is devoted to training Honduran troops to fight guerrilla detachments.

© American instructors training Honduran soldiers.



FACTS and EVENTS

© Former prisoners of the Olanutun camp rescued by soldiers of the Soviet Army forty years ago, as well as veterans of the anti-fascist resistance movement and representatives of democratic mass organizations participated in the recent "Forum of Memory", held in the Australian capital. Its motto was "The crimes and horrors of fascism must not be repeated".

© Charles Z. Wick, Director of the US International Communication Agency (ICA) says "considerable progress" has been achieved at talks between the Reagan administration and the Israeli Government on the construction of a new powerful transmitter for the subspace Vela in America (VOA) radio station in Israel. The US administration expects it to sharply increase VOA broadcasts beamed to the USSR. This year the duration of its broadcasts to the USSR is expected to increase by 14 hours. The scope of radio sabotage against the Soviet Union will also keep expanding.

© Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and South Africa's Foreign Minister Rolf B. Botha recently held a secret meeting in Cape Town with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA terrorist gang. According to well-informed sources, the US envoy instructed the long-standing CIA agent on "new tasks and the role" of UNITA in coordinated military and political actions of the USA and South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and southern Africa as a whole.

PEOPLE

Jim Mattias, Attorney General of Texas Sisto (USA), is now standing trial on charges of extorting a huge sum of money from the Fulbright and Jaworski law chambers in Houston. The state law punishes this crime with 2 to 10 years of imprisonment plus a fine of 5 thousand dollars.

This is the second such trial over the past three months involving a state attorney general. Last December Nebraska's attorney general Paul Douglas was found guilty of not declaring his financial operations with the Commonwealth Savings Company in Lincoln.

ETHIOPIA FIGHTING THE DROUGHT

Addis Ababa. Only by selfless work at all the working people could Ethiopia overcome its difficulties, stresses a statement by the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. It stresses the importance of rallying the efforts of the entire people to save millions of drought-stricken citizens. The Ethiopian Workers' Party and the government have moved urgently to overcome the drought effects.

The Council has passed a decree under which every citizen

Man's main requirement

New York. "Peace is man's innermost requirement and the basis of a healthy society"—such is the main conclusion drawn in the report of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the social situation in the world for 1985. International peace and security, it stresses, are closely linked with economic development.

Unending military conflicts and the colossal growth of military expenditure impede mankind's social progress. In 1984, according to ECOSOC figures, military spending exceeded 900 billion dollars, which amounts to more

than 130 dollars per every man, woman and child. These figures, the report points out, give an idea of what could be achieved on a global scale were the resources earmarked for military purposes channelled into social needs. Thus, the cost of one navy nuclear-powered submarine equals the annual budgetary spending an education in 23 developing countries, where the total number of children of school age is 160 million. The world community is extremely interested in reducing tensions and nuclear armaments, the document emphasizes.

Japanese peace activists on the march

Tokyo. Japanese peace activists have set out on an anti-war march from the port of Sasebo, to all the towns and settlements in Nagasaki prefecture, where people suffered the horrors of the American atomic bombardment in August 1945. The aim is to consolidate the movement for the prevention of nuclear war.

Participants will also gather signatures for a demand that the government pass a special law on state assistance to "Hibakusha", which is the Japanese word for people who suffered in the nuclear bombardment.

A recent Hiroshima meeting set up a coordination committee for holding on March 21, mass anti-war demonstrations in memory of the 40th anniversary of the American nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They will be organized under the slogan, "Remove nuclear weapons from the surface of the Earth". Over a hundred thousand peace activists are expected to participate.

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ENGINE OF CERAMICS

A new ceramic engine has been developed at the Japanese enterprise Isuzu Motors. Many important parts as pistons, pressure rings, valves and some others have been made of various ceramic materials. They withstand temperatures up to 1,000°C. Therefore, the engine does not need a cooling system. Pistons rings made of silicon materials are in many respects better than those of steel. The company intends to start mass production of ceramic engines in the near future.

OF INTEREST

Unusual jubilee

An unusual jubilee was celebrated by the inhabitants of the Italian capital. The thing is that according to historians, 2,000 years ago it was for the first time that Rome was called an "eternal city". There is some truth in this name, indeed, Rome is one of the oldest cities in Europe. According to archaeologists, an urban-type settlement existed there in the 15th century B.C. Many scientists are convinced, however, that the city originated much more early.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

LINK IN ANTI-SOVIET STRATEGY

PRAVDA writes in an editorial that the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan is one of the links in the anti-Soviet strategy of imperialism. If they had succeeded in strangling the Afghan revolution and in replacing the people's power in Kabul, American generals, with the help of the ring-leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution, would not have hesitated to make their presence felt in Afghanistan. They would have set up military bases there and created those same centres for electronic surveillance which Washington has set in Iran. It would be a mistake to forget that the Soviet-Afghan border is nearly 2,400 kilometres long. Adjacent to it are three Central Asian Soviet republics, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. Kazakhstan is in a stone's throw. It is known that the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon attach great significance to espionage over these areas. In this way, the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan combines the functions of the protection of the Soviet borders from the encroachment of imperialist and pro-imperialist forces with the function of rendering international assistance to the Afghan national democratic regime, which has repeatedly requested the USSR to assist it in the struggle against foreign intervention.

SOMALIA GRANTS RACIST PLANES LANDING RIGHTS

Commenting on the recent visit by the South African minister of foreign affairs Rolf B. Botha to Somalia, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that its result has been the conclusion of a number of agreements. Among other things, Mogadishu has granted landing rights in planes at the South African Airway (SAA) en route to Western Europe and Israel. They also fly over the country's territory. It is thought West European countries that the main threat to military worldwide and continental, including from the United States, goes in the racist South African reach. Transit landings on Somali air fields will undoubtedly allow South African Airways to considerably increase the number of flights and, consequently, the influx of military weapons. Simultaneously, SAA services the Pretoria-Tel Aviv line. This is nearly the only transport artery which makes it possible for South Africa and Israel to quickly deliver each other everything they lack. In this way, the seemingly innocuous rights given to South African planes to land in Somalia, in effect, contribute to the expansion of the military alliance between South Africa and Israel which is directed against the national liberation struggles of the Arab and African nations.

PARTNERS YET RIVALS

Imperialism is being revived in Japan, revenge-seeking sentiments are agitating the air while the army is being heated up. All this is in accord with Washington's global aggressive policies. However, this does not in the least remove differences and even conflicts in trade and economic relations between the two countries, writes IZVESTIA. Last year, for example, the American negative balance of payment in trade with Japan reached 35 thousand million dollars. Estimates have it that by 1986 this figure might reach 50 thousand million dollars. Added to this should be the fact that Japan's investments in the United States exceed those of American monopolies in Japan. These figures stand at 10,500 million and 8,000 million respectively. Washington's attempts to get a broader access for American goods and capitals to the Japanese markets have essentially failed.

Insisting that Japan should spend on its armed forces more than the established one per cent of the gross domestic product, the United States expects not only to build up Japan as a military ally, but also to pursue egoistic economic purposes. Increases in military spending will, in Washington's view, debilitate Japan as a rival in trade and economic matters.

CONSTRUCTIVE STEPS POSSIBLE

A conflagration cannot be extinguished by adding fuel to the fire, and the comprehensive American support for Israel is just such fuel preventing the Middle East conflict from cooling down, writes Palestinian publisher Rami Mohammed Al-Sheikh in the daily QAWQIYAH ROSSYA. Although the constructive ideas and steps taken by those championing the cause of a just settlement in the Middle East come up against a blank wall of resolutions from imperialism and Zionists, it is wrong to believe that the quest for a constructive solution is unpromising. The results of discussions on the Middle East problem at a recent session of the UN General Assembly and the broad international movement of solidarity with the Arab peoples, show that a moral and political atmosphere has matured in the world and is suitable for convening a representative international forum. The Soviet initiative is supported by an overwhelming majority of UN member-states.

Giant hothouse

A unique hothouse will soon be ready in London. Rare plants from all corners of the world will grow under a giant glass roof covering 4,500 sq m. The hothouse will be subdivided into several geographic zones. Plants that need more sunshine and heat will grow closer to the centre where there are heating installations. High-altitude trees and grass will occupy areas closer to the walls.

Why gorilla cried

Twelve-year-old gorilla, named Koko, with which Californian zoologist Panay Pollackson is

conducting experiments for teaching language at the deaf and dumb school when it was explained to it with signs that its dearly loved cat had died. As "The New York Times" put it, gorilla Koko knows 500 "words".

What a recruit!

A strange incident happened in the city of Zug, Switzerland, as soon as a new recruit-up to the military service was announced throughout the country. A young man reported to the enlistment office was to tell that to uniform of his also could be found at the army storehouse. To make a new uniform for the 21-year-old recruit an urgent order had to be placed with a tailor.

VIEWPOINT

WHO SHOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE?

Who should be held responsible for the present tension in international relations, for the continuous arms race, for the nuclear threat hanging over mankind?

This question is especially important in view of the talks due to start on March 12 between the USSR and the USA on nuclear and outer space arms. The two most militarily powerful countries enter the talks with different "service records". The fact that they are equally strong doesn't at all mean that they are equally responsible for the arms race. Let's start with the atomic bomb. It is a fact that it was Washington, not Moscow, which initiated the next twist in this race. Actions of the USSR are always guided only by consideration of not allowing the other party to gain military superiority.

New moves towards military superiority. It is precisely the desire to attain military superiority which guides the authors of the US military draft budget, the debates of which are continuing in Washington. This budget is oriented towards increasing strategic nuclear arms, per-

forming-2 and cruise missiles. This budget envisages a triple increase in expenditure on "star war" programmes and more spending on anti-satellite systems. In a word, it is on arms race budget. But this means that programmed on its very basis is a contradiction to records reached between the USSR and the USA, the goals and tasks of the Geneva talks which are expected to mark a stage in complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons.

In order to get the new budget through Congress without losing a single cent, the US administration started to blame the USSR with mythical "violations" of arms control treaties. The intention is to cast a shadow on the forthcoming Geneva talks and place in doubt their value and success. Besides, Washington is trying to escape responsibility for undermining the Soviet-American agreements. This is not far-fetched and the USSR repeatedly reminds the other side of it.

The Tammass 1972 Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. The American programme of "star wars", on

which the Pentagon plans to spend over a 1,000 billion dollars, calls for the creation of large-scale anti-missile systems with space-based elements. The 1972 Treaty directly bans this.

The SALT-2 Treaty, the USA pretended it did not object to limitations on long-range cruise missiles while in reality it was preparing for the current massive deployment of this new type of strategic offensive weapons.

The USA agreed not to break the early in the military-strategic field but, in fact, had planned the deployment in Europe of several hundred missiles of strategic designation.

The 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underwater Nuclear Weapons Tests. This Treaty has not yet been ratified by Washington because it does not want to put into effect a system of control over the yield of its explosions. If the USA had agreed to such control it would have been harder for it to test and improve its advanced nuclear charges.

International accords on chemical weapons. Washington looks half a century to ratify the 1925 Geneva protocol banning

chemical weapons. During this period chemical war in South-East Asia claimed many thousands of lives. In the forthcoming fiscal year the Pentagon is asking for 131.2 million dollars for mass production of the latest binary nerve charges.

The Helsinki Final Act. The American "contribution" to the development at the process of détente was the deployment in Europe of new first-strike nuclear weapons. Washington tried to disguise normal trade, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in this region although together with other states, it had undertaken an obligation to assist in ensuring European peace and security, to work for closer ties and cooperation among European countries and for the development and strengthening of the process of détente.

May be the US leaders intend to gain more time to prepare for "star wars" in this case the world would face with the same old story in which the USA tried to turn talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe into a cover for "rearming" NATO, but without success. It was Washington, too, which sabotaged these talks.

The world public has the right to hold Washington responsible for initiating the arms race and undermining international accords. It is demanding that the USA and violators of its obligations and take measures to prevent arms race from spilling into outer space and halt it here on earth. The Soviet-American agreement on holding talks in Geneva also obligates it to do just that.

Edgar CHERPOROV



Round the Soviet Union

● "AKADEMIK KOROLEV" — THE FLAGSHIP OF THE RESEARCH FLEET HAS RETURNED TO VLADIVOSTOK FROM A THREE-MONTH CRUISE OF THE OCEAN. This was the biggest expedition in recent years to study the interaction of the ocean and the atmosphere. Scientists worked in the area of the warm current Kuroshio, one of the five most energy-saturated zones of the ocean, where complex global processes of weather formations are taking place.

● AN ASTEROID MOVING IN A WIDE CIRCLE BETWEEN THE ORBITS OF MARS AND JUPITER, WAS NAMED "RIGA," AFTER THE CAPITAL OF LATVIA. Latvian astronomer M. Dirich calculated the orbit of this celestial body and made the table of visible positions of the object for the next few years. At its discovery, the scientists chose the name for the representative of our galaxy and this decision was approved by the International Centre on small planets.

● IN NAKHCHOKA, A PORT ON THE PACIFIC, WORK HAS COMPLETED ON A MARINE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE. The centre is intended to link ships in the Pacific and Indian oceans with subscribers in the USSR. The Nakhchok centre, with its commercial antennas expected to start in the second part of the year, concludes the global system of marine communications built under the auspices of the Intersat organization which has a membership of 42 countries. The system enhances management and other functions and improves safety at sea.

Zhinvali hydrostation ready soon

Power equipment for the Zhinvali hydrostation is already being mounted. The reservoir formed by the dam of the hydrostation will help irrigate thousands of hectares of arid land in the foothills of the Caucasus. Besides, along the 42 km main water-conduit, Tbilisi (capital of Georgia) will be supplied with more than 15 cu m of drinking water every second.



POWERFUL ELECTRIC RIVERS

In 1984 the USSR produced 1,463,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

Nature decided it in that 80 per cent of energy producers are situated in the country's east, while the majority of energy users are in European USSR thousands of kilometres away. To convey tremendous amounts of electric energy to European destinations several major super high-voltage electric lines were built, operating at a mto of 300, 750 and 1,150 thousand volts.

Pictured above are asynchronous long air circuit breakers at a substation of the Ekibastuz heat-and-power station in Western Siberia. It is from this point that a 1,500 thousand volt DC

line and a 1,150 thousand volt AC line will stretch westwards correspondingly to the country's centre and the Urals, both one of the world's most powerful lines.

The USSR extends for 11 time belts. When it is twilight on its western borders, another day is breaking over Sakhalin Island in the east. To run power supplies smoothly a united power grid was set up in cover over area of 10 million square kilometres with a population of over 220 million people. Centrally-controlled it efficiently uses time differences over the country. This year it will be used to distribute 1,650-1,800 thousand million kilowatt-hours.

Another oil field on Caspian shelf

A new oil field is being built on the shelf of the Caspian Sea, off the coast of Azerbaijan, a Transcaucasian republic. A floating drilling platform has arrived at a deposit discovered by means of photographs taken from the Soviet Salyut orbital station. The drillers will have to sink a well at a depth of 5,100 metres. But, thanks to the structure of the

drilling rig, one can drill inclined wells up to 8,000 metres each. The new rig is fitted out with automatic and remote-control equipment and rules out environmental contamination. Now the oilmen of the Caspian Sea have ten platforms — self-lifting and semisubmerged drilling rigs.

Concerns of Latvian fishermen-deputies

On the initiative of the deputy group branches of fishing and vocational schools have been set up in Banga (Soviet fishing cooperative) — the biggest in Soviet Latvia. Those who complete these schools will be crew members of Latvian canneries and fish farms.

The deputy group consists of more than 40 fishermen — elected people's representatives in the Supreme Soviet of Latvia, district and village Soviets. The group is headed by Mikels Luomenis, Chairman of the Banga cooperative, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the republic. By pooling the efforts of everyone and using its extensive powers, the deputy group has done a great deal to improve the working and living conditions of fishermen.

It considered such an issue as the reduction of fish catch — earnings in connection with a sharp cut in the catch of sprat and other fish in the Riga Gulf. This measure was necessitated by the reproduction of fish but, according to the deputies, it must not affect the well-being of cooperative members. This is how the idea of setting up a fish-breeding farm occurred. At a general meeting of fishermen 800 million rubles were allocated for the purpose. Last year an artificial spawning-breeding plant was built on the cooperative and a large trout-breeding farm was set up. Apart from helping the cooperative to increase fish production, it also considerably raises the earnings of fishermen.

REVERTASE ON CONVEYOR

The USSR has begun industrial production of a unique preparation — the ferment of revertase. The few dozen grammes produced a year are enough for performing thousands of rather delicate genetic operations.

The first batch of the preparation, called revertase, has been dispatched to research organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the microelectronics industry.

Historic coins

Minscovites and guests of the capital took great interest in the exhibition "International Contacts in the Movements of Coinsage" which recently ended. It was organized by the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade jointly with the Leningrad State Hermitage and the Moscow State History Museum. On display are unique collections of coins showing diverse contacts of the Russian state and the Soviet Union with foreign countries.

Quite interesting were the golden Russian coins of the 15th century made after "international trade currencies" of the time — Hungarian ducats and British nobles. Maintaining wide-scale trade contacts, Russia copied the coins of a number of countries. For example, "tobanchiks" imitated Dutch ducats, and one rouble-plate of 1725 bore the traces of the influence of the Swedish mint. The coins with Russian mint marks, especially Chinese rubles, are an indication of direct economic contacts. Russian coins made at foreign mints tell of tincoast and economic ties.

Apart from coins, medals were a good addition with interesting stories. Of historic value is the gold medal presented to the Russian tsar Peter the Great in 1717, when he visited the Mint of Paris and dedicated to this event. About 40 silver medals were made for persons who accompanied the tsar.

Historic interest are the coins that strengthened the economy of the young Soviet state, its international trade contacts as well as modern coins devoted to V. I. Lenin, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 22nd Olympic Games in Moscow, and achievements of Soviet cosmonautics. Made in platinum, gold and silver, copper and nickel alloy, the coins and medals were made at the mints of the USSR, USA, Britain, Egypt, Greece, Cyprus, the People's Republic of China, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Cuba.

David BELKOV

Places to visit

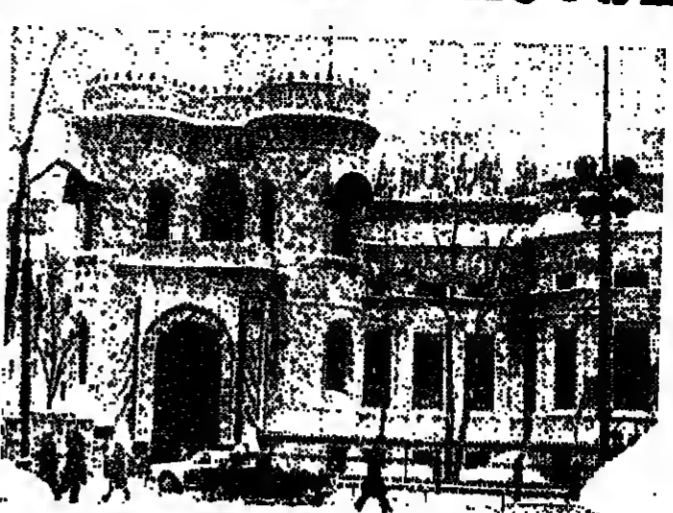
This manor is well known to the Soviet capital Muscovites. It was built by the original architect of the building located in the very centre of the city.

The manor was erected by Arseny Morozov, nephew of a noted art patron and military leader, Savva Morozov. Its designer was Viktor Mazyrin.

In the spring of 1910, the Soviet Government bought it over to a Moscow theatre and in 11 directors, Vsevolod Meyerhold and Sergei Eisenstein, produced their plays. It was also frequented by poets Mayakovsky and Yevgeny, the latter even lived there for some time.

In 1928, the manor was given to the Japanese Embassy, but was allocated to the British Embassy at the start of World War II, which set up the editorial office of its paper "The British Ally" there. For some time the Indian Embassy was headquartered there, too. In 1954, the building was placed at the disposal of the all-Union society of cultural relations with foreign countries, and it was there that the first issue of the "Moscow News" saw the light of day.

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE



After the Union of Soviet

Friendship Societies was founded in early 1950, the manor became Friendship House, which has now grown into an international cultural centre.

Science and technology

PHOTOGRAPH OF HALLEY'S COMET

One of the first in the Soviet Union to photograph approaching Halley's comet were scientists of the Astrophysical Institute of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences participating in observations of this celestial body under an international programme. The photographs were taken at a new alpine observatory on the Assy-Turgay plateau.

The scientists managed to take the photographs at 2,750 metres above sea level in fine weather, when the distance to

the comet was 750 million kilometres. The success was also facilitated by the excellent optical properties and qualities of a one-metre telescope made at the Carl Zeiss enterprise in the GDR.

These photographs will help correct the movement of the Vega-1 and Vega-2 interplanetary stations scheduled to encounter Halley's comet in the spring of 1986.

BORZHOMI-LIKE MINERAL WATER DISCOVERED FROM OUTER SPACE

New mineral springs discovered in the vicinity of Georgia's Borzhomi gorge have not yet been given names. But it has al-

ready been established that their daily yield is more than 200,000 litres, and that their chemical composition is similar to that of the famous Borzhomi.

The survey was conducted by means of space photography from spoutniks and other new methods of geological prospecting.

Exploration of the new deposits will make it possible to annually sell more than 400 million bottles of mineral water. To retain ecological balance in the deep layers of the Earth where the springs rise, as well as the salubrity of the water's chemical composition, a system of regulating their exploitation has been worked out. Only ten out of the 35 wells of Borzhomi deposits are now operating. The others are going through a "recovery period" and are attracting the attention of scientists engaged in deep-layer investigations of the place.

OF INTEREST

ICE CREAM: 80 TONNES DAILY

Despite the cold and frosty winter Muscovites and the guests of the capital consume ice cream with pleasure. Automatic ice-cream production lines are operating at full capacity at Moscow's integrated ice works No. 8 — one of the biggest in Europe. It turns out dozens of various types of ice cream and its daily output is more than 80 tonnes. Part of it is exported.

HOW TO LOSE WEIGHT

It seems that from now on those who wish to lose weight will be recommended... a lip-slick instead of a diet! That is, eating and not dieting. The new lip-slick developed in Moscow makes it possible to lose weight without any special diets. It is a fresh look at day-long, it is important to the lips a permanent unobtrusive, shiny and may replace breakfast, dinner and supper. It contains oil-soluble vitamins, carotene, oil and other useful products.

VIEWPOINT

Labour in the life of Soviet people

By Prof. Ivan LEBVYKIN, O. Sc. (Philosophy), deputy director of the Institute of Sociological Research

Practically all the people engaged in the large-scale sociological investigation carried out by our Institute (a total of 10,650 people from 28 regions of the USSR) answered that to be happy one needs peace, harmony in the family, interesting work, health and prosperity.

Among the 15 different forms of activity, to have a family and raise children were considered as being of primary importance. 79 per cent of the polled deemed it "very important", 20 per cent — "important". Then comes productive activity — 62 per cent classified it as "very important", while 34 per cent thought it "important". Being together with the beloved one comes third, 45 per cent believed this to be "very important", 47 per cent — "important". These follow cognitive activity and various forms of leisure.

Wages. According to statistics the growth of labour productivity and the effectiveness of social production brings about a rise in the average wages and salaries of all social and professional groups in the USSR population year after year. Besides, the individual remuneration for the labour input of each worker may, naturally, go up but it may also remain unchanged and even decrease, depending on change of job, place of work, official status and other circumstances. Nevertheless, the sociological poll confirmed the tendency recorded by statistics. Comparing their wages with what they received, say, five years ago, most of the polled (80 per cent) said they were earning more now. About 20 per cent of the polled said that their wages remained the same, and about 11 per cent declared that their wages had gone down.

Nature, content and conditions of work. The investigation has shown that 60 per cent of the polled maintain that they have prestigious and interesting jobs allowing them to put into practice their knowledge and capabilities.

The investigation data also show that the policy of accelerated introduction of all-round mechanization and automation, the development of robot engineering and favourable requirements of the working conditions and content of labour. This growth in requirements results from higher educational level, improved qualifications and rise in the people's cultural standards.

As far working conditions, the requirements for them in the USSR are very high, and the criteria for assessing the difficulty and harmfulness of jobs are stricter than in most advanced countries.

Half of the polled noted that working conditions had improved over the past few years. At the same time 41 per cent maintain that they remained unchanged and 9 per cent are of the opinion that these conditions had even deteriorated.

Improvements in qualifications and educational level. Fifty per cent of the polled declared that they continually improved their qualifications. What is more, 46 per cent maintain that to achieve this good conditions have been created for them at their places of work. 44 per cent expect the existing conditions to average and 11 per cent — to be bad.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

BOOK FOR SCHOOL

In connection with the school reform, now under way in the country, schools will receive new textbooks and schoolbooks. Letters from its readers with thoughts on this subject are published by the newspaper PRAVDA.

Perhaps, our schoolbooks meet only one side — they are a source of knowledge, writes, among others, I. Pugach, worker of secondary education in the city of Kuzbyshev. But in the classroom there are schoolchildren sitting who are not only interested in this or that subject, but also those who are indifferent to it, and those who do not like these subjects for one reason or another. This means that the "source of knowledge" should be interesting for all and accessible to an absolute majority of pupils.

At present, I believe, it is necessary first of all to set up a team of scientists and specialists on methods, leading educational specialists in general pedagogy and psychology, professional hygiene in order to devise both criteria for textbook evolution and a comprehensive programme of requirements covering all educational literature, its compilation and experimental testing.

MAN IN A NEW ENVIRONMENT

Nowadays the development of new areas is going on at rapid rates, and whole families move there for permanent residence and work. Soviet anthropologists are studying their, particularly children's, adaptation to new climatic and geographic conditions, writes the magazine NAIKA I ZHIZN.

More than 20,000 schoolchildren were examined, among them Russians, Buryats, Tatars, Uzbeks and Kirgiz. It was found out that climatic factors practically do not influence the development of children when they do not live in extreme conditions. Such conditions are, for example, residing in high-mountain districts, seri-

ously affect the organism of children: the growth rates slow down, their general development lags behind.

Soviet anthropologists have studied the peculiarities of over 40 ethnic groups who live in different climatic zones of the Soviet Union. A definite interconnection was revealed between the variation of physiological factors of a given population and the climatic factors of the zone where it lives. Now there are reasons to believe that some peculiarities of the physique, metabolism, proportions of the body can adapt themselves and are a normal biological reaction to the impact of various climatic factors.

This investigation, stresses the magazine, gives a key to the solution of problems relating to the adaptation of various ethnic groups to environmental changes. The materials of the disposal of scientists will make it possible, after their appropriate processing, to outline strictly scientific approaches to vocational orientation and the placing of the population in extreme conditions of the North.

ENCOURAGEMENT OR PUNISHMENT?

It has often been made to make a list of "everlasting" problems faced by parents, that of encouragement and punishment will hold a place of honour in it, writes psychologist S. Korolev in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

Pampering their child, whether they like it or not, quite often the parents realize that they must be more severe. So, they sharply turn to the methods of bans and punishments. Frequently the reason of strict conduct is the inability and unwillingness to encourage skillfully and continually, which, naturally, calls for more attention and efforts. Such a sparing use of praise is to be very attentive but not to leave unnoticed any, even the most insignificant, but kind and good deed of the child, notes the author.

Both encouragement and punishment, whatever they are, are effective only in case a child is sure that its

"slorling point" is love for him, genuine, serious respect for his personality.

THE 'SNOWMAN' STARS IN FILM

The well-known Soviet film director Alexander Zerkov is going to shoot a documentary film about the "snowman". This is certainly not a man, he writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA. ROMYSHLENNOST. The Americans and the Englishmen call it "big foot". The Chinese have a name for it, and the Japanese have a name for it, and with us it is called the "snowman". I believe that it exists, this creature.

I have decided to make an investigative film about how men become men, and about our remote ancestors. Up to now it was believed, the conflicts, that direct ancestors are the Neanderthal man. But in the recent years another hypothesis has been developed. It says that the Neanderthal man suddenly died out. Consequently, men come from quite a different branch. This branch, it is believed, went in parallel with the Neanderthal man. Could they be perhaps our ancestors? If so, this means that the Neanderthal man went along one line of development and we along another. And the "snowman" perhaps along a third one. But it did not finally succeed in developing itself. We have turned into men, and it has not. That is why it looks half-ape half human, but walks on two feet like we do.

In my film I intend to show the life of apes, which have much in common with us. I want to show in which way men become men. And only later shall I research the branch linked with the "snowman", and show the creature itself. We want to collect information about it in most diverse parts of the world — in Africa, China, Nepal, in a word — in all places where its footprints have been discovered, and to hear testimony about it from the greatest authorities: from those who are profoundly convinced in the existence of the "snowman", and from those who doubt this. After all, truth is born of dispute.



● Magic in progress.

NON-SERIOUS VOCATION OF SERIOUS PEOPLE

Three hundred very serious-minded people in Moscow — engineers, doctors, workers, lawyers, artists and a writer — once solemnly got together for a reason — showing new tricks to each other. On such occasions they act as magicians and run conjuring playing-cards, small coloured balls, silk kerchiefs and "slavers' hearts".

The club was started by Vladimir Rudnev, a conjurer at long standing and leechcraft-like imagination. Significantly enough, he is an honorary member of the Indian Academy of conjuring arts. He once thought it a good idea to bring together people addicted to trick-playing. Indeed, they would have much to share. One day an appropriate notice was posted on

the door of the Central Arts Workers Club.

The club is now buzzing with activities in preparation for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. As part of it there will be a festival of conjurers from various countries — so everyone should have something to show up his sleeve by that time.

Pavel KRAMNOV

ENTERTAINMENT

The premiere of the film 'Victory'

The film "Victory" is a reproduction of the Soviet and the GDR cinematographers, based on the novel of the same name by Alexander Chukovsky. It had its premiere at the Central Cinema Club in Moscow. As a basis of the film are two events which became major landmarks in postwar history. This is the Potsdam conference in 1945 and the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, held 30 years later in Helsinki.

Cultural cooperation grows

Hungarian

Days of Soviet Culture dedicated to the fifth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and 40th anniversary of the Victory over German fascism will familiarize the Hungarian public with the art of our country.

The Hungarian friends will welcome the Bolshoi ballet company, Leonid Kinsman's Drama Theatre, the Moscow Virtual Chamber Orchestra, a folk-song group directed by V. Nazarov and other Soviet leading art collectives and performers. Numerous exhibitions representing major Soviet museums will be also mounted.

In turn, Soviet art lovers will see Budapest ballet and performances by the Vig Drama Theatre. The USSR will also arrange exhibitions of Hungarian graphic art and folk crafts. The events are part of the Days of Hungarian Culture to be held in the USSR.

Italy

This year, when progressive mankind will mark the 40th anniversary of Victory over Nazism, Soviet companies will give special performances in Italy; art and photo exhibitions devoted to Victory Day will be arranged.

MENGO IN FRANCE

The guest performances of the Koryak Mengo company have begun in France. The repertoire of this original choreographic ensemble based on folklore and dance traditions of the native ethnic groups of Kamchatka, are already well known to French audiences. Mengo had already performed in Paris in 1976. This time the

company will show a new programme in many cities of France. Koryak actors specially prepared for this tour. A month before the performances, for adaptation purposes, they rehearsed their programs by night, taking into consideration that the difference in time between Kamchatka and France is eleven hours.

Contending for Oscar

The Soviet film, "Field Service Romance" directed by Pyotr Todorovsky has been included in the list of foreign films nominated for Oscar, the prize annually awarded by the US Academy of Cinema Art.

Another Soviet film, "Recollections of Pavlovsk", has also been named for Oscar nomination in the category of short films. The film features masterpieces of Pavlovsk Palace (near Leningrad), and the struggle waged by ordinary Soviet people to save national cultural and historical treasures during the Great Patriotic War.

'PAINTINGS ARE REFLECTIONS OF THE WORLD AND AN ARTIST'S SELF'

"Everyone must have his own Kulikovo battlefield, at least once in his lifetime," said the late Yuri Raksha, well-known Soviet painter, film designer and black-and-white artist. Gravely ill already he stood to his easel day after day for a while. He died at the age of 43, brush in hand on "his own battlefield", having finished the triptych "Kulikovo Field".

The Kulikovo field is a sacred place for our people. This is where the battle of the Russian troops led by Dmitry Donskoi, the Grand Prince of Moscow, was fought against the Tatar-Mongols in 1380. This is where the idea and the belief in Russian statehood was firmly established.



"Battlefield of Kulikovo". Fragment of the triptych, "Farewell to the Motherland", 1960.

Yuri Raksha showed more than the battle of his canvases. He saw his characters at the most dramatic moments — when blessed to the battle, saying farewell to the homeland and screwing up courage before the battle. The main thing in these paintings, just like in the entire creative work of the artist, are the faces and eyes. They are not faces on icons. These are ordinary Russian people, very much like ourselves, with the same concerns and sorrows about the fate of Motherland.

Ever since 1960, when the triptych was completed, it is displayed in the Tretyakov Picture Gallery. Now it is one of the exhibits at the exhibition of Yuri Raksha's works, called "Art and Nature" at Moscow's exhibition hall, 4 Pribl. St.

Among the characters depicted in his paintings are those who built the Magadan steel plant in the 30s, those who bore the brunt of the war and the home front, who live and work today. Most paintings of Raksha are connected with cinema, which gave a start to his biography as an artist. He devoted 15 years to this work, participated in the production of many films, among them "Dzham Uziya", awarded the American Oscar in 1977.

The paintings of Yuri Raksha were displayed in France, Britain, Holland, Japan and other countries.

On display at this exhibition are about 40 works of all genres — painting, book illustration and black-and-white drawings.

The words once said by Yuri Raksha: "Let us a mirror we look into the world and are reflected in it. Paintings are reflections of the world and of an artist's self. Therefore in each painting search the painting search the painter, his essence and reflection — he is there" sound as an appeal to future visitors of the exhibition.

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

"Recollections of the Motherland. Self-Portrait", 1964.

BUSINESS

25 years of cooperation

Havana. Chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Héctor Rodríguez Liopart, has said that the 25 years after the signing in Havana of the first agreements on cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union have convincingly proved the durability of friendship between our two countries.

Soviet aid to Cuba is critical in our economic advance, he told the newspaper "Granma". Yet the scale of this aid has more to it than just economic indicators. It has a vast political significance in the struggle of the Cuban people against imperialism which seeks to break

our resolve to build socialism. Soviet assistance is crucial to the successful development of our power engineering, sugar and nickel-mining industries. So is the training of personnel for such important areas as health care and education. This aid has brought into existence industries which were practically absent before the revolution, among them the production of steel, agricultural machinery, equipment for sugar plants, mineral fertilizer, and electronic computers. There is now more bilateral cooperation in metallurgy, oil refining, textiles, mineral prospecting and other areas. A vital aspect of our co-

operation, he further noted, is the training provided by Soviet specialists to thousands of Cubans in various trades.

Over 60 industrial projects and other facilities have been built or reconstructed, 135 sugar plants modernized, and nearly 140 centres for training national cadres equipped. The projects built with Soviet assistance account for nearly 100 per cent of Cuba's production of steel and rolled metal, sugarcane harvesters, TV sets and radios, 60 per cent of nitric fertilizer, and nearly half of its electric energy. In the current five-year development plan period Soviet technical assistance to Cuba will grow nearly 1.8 fold.

Current trade has already exceeded 7,000 million rubles. Soviet shipments of fuel, raw materials, machines and equipment satisfy the requirements of most Cuban industries. At the same time Cuban exports to the USSR, primarily of sugar which account for over half the total Soviet import, are growing. On balance, over the quarter of a century bilateral trade reached nearly 50,000 million rubles.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

Now there are vast opportunities for further extension of mutually advantageous exchanges between the USSR and Italy. Leading Italian firms and enterprises are interested in fulfilling Soviet orders. Giuseppe Ralli, President of the National Institute for Foreign Trade, told a TASS correspondent. He spoke in favour of increasing the supplies of Soviet industrial goods to Italy. This, he said, was an important reserve for the growth of goods exchange between the USSR and Italy.

The representation of our institute, he noted, has been functioning in Moscow for more than 20 years maintaining relations with many Soviet organizations. The institute gives much consideration to the participation of Italian firms and companies in international exhibitions and fairs, arranged in various cities of the Soviet Union. The activity of mixed working groups on scientific and technical cooperation in various spheres of mutual interest has been noticeably stimulated of late with its direct participation.

The National Institute for Foreign Trade, said its leader, will go on taking every effort to further promote many-sided relations between the business circles of Italy and their Soviet partners.

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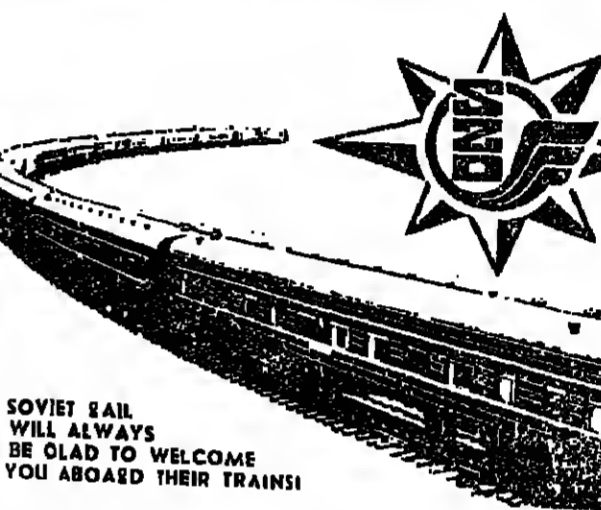
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SOVIET RAILWAYS

Contacts and contracts

Household and technical knitted fabrics worth 50 million rubles will be delivered to the USSR by the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Hungarotext. Among the supplies are fabrics for women's street clothes, men's shirts, fabrics made of artificial silk and decorative fabrics.

In agreement with V/O Prommashimport, the Austrian company Foll will supply the USSR with 26 million rubles worth of equipment for the

production of packaging paper for foodstuffs.

About 11,000 Lada cars will be delivered in 1985 from the USSR to Finland under the contract of V/O Avioexport and the Finnish joint-stock company Kone. The same number of cars were bought by the inhabitants of Finland in 1984.

By order of V/O Prommashimport the Swedish company, Sunds delabator, will supply the USSR with a complete transfer line for the production of chemical and thermo-mechanical mass used for manufacturing newspaper.

Exchange of machine-tool building products

More than 6,000 Soviet machine tools operate at the enterprises of Yugoslavia. The supplies of these goods continue. Under the contracts signed by V/O Stankomport with Yugoslav Intertehna and Madinostavz enterprises the USSR will

supply Yugoslavia with a large consignment of metal-cutting numerical-controlled lathes, as well as tools. The USSR will import from Yugoslavia universal and special machine tools, especially for motor car works.

FAST TRAINS FROM MYTISHCHI



The first Soviet metro train was built at the Mytishchi engineering plant (Mytishchi is an old Moscow suburb) in 1935. Today, cars built there

(picture) run on many metro lines to major Soviet cities. They are no strangers, too, in Budapest, which has had a metro for 15 years now, and Prague, where metro commutation opened on May 9, 1974, Victory Day. Over this period local residents have accustomed to the well-lit comfort of these cars, their roominess, smooth traction and reliability.

Soviet metro car-makers design export variants of the customers. This applies not just to the trolley which was adapted to the standard (narrower) West European gauge, but also to exterior design of the cars. Prague residents prefer delivery cars with red doors, while their Budapest counterparts are addicted to light-blue ones. Soviet metro cars are also blue but have wide white bands.

Metro-car manufacture in Mytishchi is now increasingly a joint venture in which the role of Czechoslovak and Hungarian specialists in car design is constantly growing. Many important train assemblies, interiors, linings and high-resistance elements are provided by these nations.

At present the Mytishchi plant is developing advanced "T" series cars for speeds up to one hundred kph. They are roomier than the present ones, lighter, more economical, and more comfortable.

Anna FURTICHEVA

GIANNI MORANDI'S PEACE DONATION

Italian singer Gianni Morandi has decided to donate to the Peace Fund the fee for his record soon to be released by the Soviet recording firm Melodia. This is not his first such gesture. During his guest performances in Moscow in 1983 Morandi donated all the returns for his final concert to the Soviet Peace Fund. He was awarded the Fund's medal.

Variety department at musical institute

A variety department has opened in one of the leading Soviet art colleges — the Moscow Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute.

In 40 years of its existence the Institute traditionally trains musicians and oradematic teachers. Later, specialists in folk instruments and folk choirs were added, and now — pop performers and leaders of variety musical groups, above all, amateur.

Pop music has become very widespread in the Soviet Union. Practically each House of Culture and clubs at enterprises, various organizations and educational establishments have amateur musical groups. There are more than 70,000 pop groups in the country, embracing about 700,000 amateur musicians.

WHAT'S ON?

February 10-22

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 19 — Molchanov, "Macheth" (ballet). 20 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 22 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Santalovsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 21 — Dvorzhak, Schubert, "Evening Dances". Khachatryan, "Cayene Ballet" (one-act ballet). 22 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 19 — Pichko, "Wedding With the General". 21 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 22 — Krenier, "Catherine".

FILMS

Light, Twinkling in Darkness (Armenian Studio).

About Mikael Nalbadyan, famous Armenian poet, publicist, philosopher and literary scholar, who sacri-

ficed his life struggling for democracy.

Cinema: "Yaravan" (800 m. from Gorky Sq). Metro: Lomonosovskaya, bus 683.

Three Brothers (India). 19 — perla.

About three brothers who had long been separated and their eventual reunion.

Cinema: "Tempt" (5 Begovaya St). Metro: Begovaya.

Exhibition Hall. 19 — 22 — Exhibition of works by Luchina, Talyana and Sergei Nikulina, as well as the Soviet ensemble. The Samosvety pop group performs in the second part.

Concert Hall at the Central Tourist House (146 Leninsky Prospekt). 19 — "Don't Be Shy to Smile", an evening of humour, featuring Lella Ashrafava and Mesconsert performers.

CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium. Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 19-22 — "Flowers in February", a variety programme, featuring in the first part Luchina, Talyana and Sergei Nikulina, as well as the Soviet ensemble. The Samosvety pop group performs in the second part.

Concert Hall at the Central Tourist House (146 Leninsky Prospekt). 19 — "Don't Be Shy to Smile", an evening of humour, featuring Lella Ashrafava and Mesconsert performers.

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SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY
Palace of Sport, Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 19 — Central Army Club vs Voskresensk Khimik 6.45 p.m.

Khimik is the contender for bronze medal, CAC gold.

TRANSPORT HOURS
Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter.
Ordering a cab 24 kopeks per kilometre.
Communal cabs (aves. 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

SWIMMING

Olympic Swimming Pool (Metro: Prospekt Mira). 20-22 — USSR winter championship. 8 p.m. (every day).

Best swimmers from Hungary, GDR, Poland, Finland and other countries will participate in the USSR championship.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 20, 22 — Race and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

February 19-22
Snow, blizzards, clear spells. Wind NE and E, 7-12 mph. Temperatures: -14° to 9°C.

The coldest ever February 19 was in 1900 — minus 40.3°C.